

# HAI

Thus spoke th' impatient prince, and made a pause;  
His foul *bag*, rais'd their heads, and clapt their hands;  
And all the powers of hell, in full applause,  
Flourish'd their snakes, and tost their flaming brands. *Craſo.*

2. A witch; an enchantress.  
Out of my door, you witch! you *bag*; you baggage, you  
poulcat, you runnion. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

3. An old ugly woman.  
Such afflictions may become the young;  
But thou, old *bag*, of threſcore years and three,  
Is ſhewing of thy parts in Greek for thee? *Dryden's Juven.*

TO HAG. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To torment; to harraſs  
with vain terror.  
That makes them in the dark ſee viſions,  
And *bag* themſelves with apparitions. *Hudibras, p. iii.*  
How are ſuperſtitious men *bagged* out of their wits with the  
fancy of omens, tales, and viſions! *L'Eſtrange.*

HAGGARD. *adj.* [*bagard*, French.]  
1. Wild; untamed; irreclaimable.  
To let them down before that his flights end,  
As *bagard* hawk, preſuming to contend  
With hardy fowl above his able might,  
His weary pounces all in vain doth ſpend,  
To truſt the prey too heavy for his flight. *Fairy Queen.*

2. [*Hager*, German.] Lean. To this ſenſe I have put the fol-  
lowing paſſage; for ſo the author ought to have written.  
A *bagged* carion of a wolf, and a jolly fort of dog, with  
good fleſh upon's back, fell into company together. *L'Eſtr.*

3. [*Hage*, Welſh.] Ugly; rugged; deformed; wildly diſordered.  
She's too diſdainful;  
I know her ſpirits are as coy and wild,  
As *bagard* as the rock. *Shakeſpeare.*  
Fearful beſides of what in fight had paſſ'd,  
His hands and *bagard* eyes to heav'n he caſt. *Dryden's En.*  
Where are the conſcious looks, the face now pale,  
Now flushing red, the down-caſt *bagard* eyes,  
Or fixt on earth, or ſlowly rais'd! *Smith's Phœd. and Hipp.*

HAGGARD. *n. f.*  
1. Any thing wild or irreclaimable.  
I will be married to a wealthy widow,  
Ere three days paſs, which has as long lov'd me  
As I have lov'd this proud diſdainful *baggard*. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. A ſpecies of hawk.  
Does the wild *baggard* tow'r into the ſky,  
And to the South by thy direction fly? *Sandys.*  
I enlarge my diſcourſe to the obſervation of the aires, the  
brancher, the raniſh hawk, and the *baggard*. *Milton's Angler.*

3. A hag. So *Garth* has uſed it for want of underſtanding it.  
Beneath the gloomy covert of an yew,  
In a dark grot, the baleful *baggard* lays,  
Breathing black vengeance, and infecting day. *Garth.*

HAGGARDLY. *adv.* [from *baggard*.] Deformed; ugly.  
For her the rich Arabia ſweats her gum;  
And precious oils from diſtant Indies come,  
How *baggardly* ſoe'er the looks at home. *Dryd. Juven.*

HAGGESS. *n. f.* [from *bag* or *back*.] A maſs of meat, gene-  
rally pork chopped, and incloſed in a membrane. In Scotland  
it is commonly made in a ſheep's maw of the entrails of  
the ſame animal, cut ſmall, with ſuet and ſpices.

HAGGISH. *adj.* [from *bag*.] Of the nature of a hag; de-  
formed; horrid.  
He laſted long;  
But on us both did *baggiſh* age ſteal on,  
And wore us out of æt. *Shak. All's well that ends well.*

TO HAGGLE. *v. a.* [corrupted from *hackle* or *back*.] To cut;  
to chop; to mangle.  
Suffolk firſt died, and York all *haggled* o'er  
Comes to him where in gore he lay inſteep'd. *Shakeſp. H. V.*

TO HAGGLE. *v. n.* To be tedious in a bargain; to be long in  
coming to the price.

HAGGLER. *n. f.* [from *buggle*.]  
1. One that cuts.  
2. One that is tardy in bargaining.

HAGIOGRAPHER. *n. f.* [*ἱερός* and *γράφω*.] A holy writer.  
The Jews divide the Holy Scriptures of the Old Teſtament  
into the law, the prophets, and the *hagiographers*.

HAI. *interj.* An expreſſion of ſudden effort.  
Her coats tuck'd up, and all her motions juſt,  
She ſtamps, and then cries *hai!* at ev'ry thruſt. *Dryden.*

HAIL. *n. f.* [*hazel*, Saxon.]  
1. Drops of rain frozen in their falling. *Locke.*  
As thick as *hail*  
Came poſt on poſt. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

TO HAIL. *v. m.* To pour down hail.  
My people ſhall dwell in a peaceable habitation when it  
ſhall *hail*, coming down on the foreſt. *Ij. xxii. 19.*

HAIL. *interj.* [*hoel*, health, Saxon; *hail*, therefore, is the ſame  
a *ſalve* of the Latins, or *ſyziſt* of the Greeks, health be to  
you.] A term of ſalutation now uſed only in poetry; health  
be to you.  
*Hail, hail, brave friend!*

# HAI

Say to the king the knowledge of the broil  
As thou did'ſt leave it. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*  
Her ſick head is bound about with clouds;  
It does not look as it would have a *hail*  
Or health with'd in it, as on other morns. *Len. Johnſon.*

The angel *hail*  
Beſtow'd, the holy ſalutation ſd  
Long after to bleſt Mary, ſecond Eve. *Milt. Parad. Loſt*  
Farewel, happy fields,  
Where joy for ever dwells! *hail* horrors! *hail*  
Infernal world! and thou profoundeſt hell  
Receive thy new poſſeſſor! *Milton's Paradife Loſt, b. i.*  
All *hail*, he cry'd, thy country's grace and love;  
Once firſt of men below, now firſt of birds above. *Dryd.*  
*Hail* to the fun! from whoſe returning light  
The cheerful foldier's arms new luſtre take,  
To deck the pomp of battle. *Rove's Tamerlane.*

TO HAIL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſalute; to call to.  
A galley well appointed, with a long boat, drawing near  
unto the ſhore, was *hailed* by a Turk, accompanied with the top of the  
troop of horſemen. *Kneller's Hiſtory of the Turks.*  
I thrice call upon my name, thrice beat your breath,  
And *hail* me thrice to everlaſting reſt. *Dryden.*

HAILED. *adj.* [from *hail*.] Struck with hail.  
HAILED. *n. f.* [*hail* and *shot*.] Small ſhot ſcattered like  
hail.  
The maſter of the artillery did viſit them ſharply with mur-  
dering *hailed* ſhots, from the pieces mounted towards the top of the  
hill. *Playward.*

HAILSTONE. *n. f.* [*hail* and *stone*.] A particle or ſingle ball  
of hail.  
You are no ſurer, no,  
Than is the coal of fire upon the ice,  
Or *hailſtone* in the ſun. *Shakeſpeare.*  
Hard *hailſtones* lye not thicker on the plain,  
Nor ſhaken oaks ſuch ſhow'rs of acorns rain. *Dryden.*

HAILEY. *adj.* [from *hail*.] Conſiſting of hail.  
From whoſe dark womb a rattling tempeſt pours,  
Which the cold North congeals to *hail* flowers. *Pope.*

HAIR. *n. f.* [*hær*, Saxon.]  
1. One of the common teguments of the body. It is to be  
found upon all the parts of the body, except the ſoles of the  
feet and palms of the hands. When we examine the hairs  
with a microſcope, we find that they have each a round bul-  
bous root, which lies pretty deep in the ſkin, and which draws  
their nourishment from the ſurrounding humours: that each  
hair conſiſts of five or fix others, wrapt up in a common tegu-  
ment or tube. They grow as the nails do, each part near the  
root thruſting forward that which is immediately above it, and  
not by any liquor running along the hair in tubes, as plants  
grow. *Quin.*

2. A ſingle hair.  
My fleece of woolly *hair* uncurls. *Shakeſp. Tit. And.*  
Shall the difference of *hair* only, on the ſkin, be a mark of  
a different internal conſtitution between a changeling and a  
drill? *Locke.*

Naughty lady,  
Theſe *hairs* which thou do'ſt raviſh from my chin,  
Will quicken and accuſe thee. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Much is breeding;  
Which, like the courſer's *hair*, hath yet but life,  
And not a ſerpent's poiſon. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

3. Any thing proverbially ſmall.  
If thou tak'ſt more  
Or leſs than juſt a pound; if the ſcale turn  
But in the eſtimation of a *hair*,  
Thou dieſt. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*  
He judges to a *hair* of little indecencies, and knows better  
than any man what is not to be written. *Dryden.*

4. Courſe; order; grain; the hair falling in a certain direction.  
Mr. doctor, he is a curer of ſouls, and you a curer of bo-  
dies: if you ſhould fight, you go againſt the *hair* of your pro-  
feſſion. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

HAIRBRAINED. *adj.* [This ſhould rather be written *bare-*  
*brained*, unconfiſt, unfettered, wild as a *hare*.] Wild; irre-  
gular; unſteady.  
Let's leave this town; for they are *hairbrained* flaves,  
And hunger will enforce them be more eager. *Shakeſp. H. VI.*

HAIRBREADTH. *n. f.* [*hair* and *breadth*.] A very ſmall diſ-  
tance; the diameter of a hair.  
Seven hundred choſen men left-handed could ſling ſtones at  
an *hairbreadth*, and not miſs. *Jonſon, xx. 16.*

I ſpoke of moſt diſaſtrous chances,  
Of moving accidents by flood and field;  
Of *hairbreadth* ſcapes in th' imminent deadly breach. *Shak.*  
*Hair*, *n. f.* The name of a flower; the hyacinth.

HAIRCLOTH. *n. f.* [*hair* and *cloth*.] Stuff made of hair, very  
rough and prickly, worn ſometimes in mortification.  
It is compoſed of reeds and parts of plants woven together,  
like a piece of *haircloth*. *Crew's Miſjamm.*

HAIRPLACE.

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HAIRLACE. *n. f.* [*hair* and *lace*.] The fillet with which wo-  
men tie up their hair.  
Worms are commonly reſembled to a woman's *hairlace* or  
fillet, thence called *tenia*. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

If Molly happens to be careleſs,  
And but neglects to warm her *hairlace*,  
She gets a cold as ſure as death. *Swift.*

HAIRLESS. *adj.* [from *hair*.] Without hair.  
White beards have arm'd their thin and *hairleſs* ſcalps  
Againſt thy majeſty. *Shakeſpeare's Richard II.*

HAIRINESS. *n. f.* [from *hairy*.] The ſtate of being covered  
with hair, or abounding with hair.

HAIRY. *adj.* [from *hair*.]  
1. Overgrown with hair; covered with hair.  
She his *hairy* temples then had rounded  
With coronet of flowers. *Shakeſp. Midſum. Night's Dream.*  
Children are not *hairy*, for that their ſkins are more perſpi-  
rable. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

2. Conſiſting of hair.  
Storms have ſhed  
From vines the *hairy* honours of their head. *Dryd. Virgil.*

HAKE. *n. f.* A kind of fiſh.  
The coaſt is plentifully ſtored with mackerel and *hake*.  
*Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

HAKEET. *n. f.* [from *hake*.] A kind of fiſh.  
HAL is derived like *al* from the Saxon *heale*, i. e. a hall, a pa-  
lace. In Gothic *al* ſignifies a temple, or any other famous  
building. *Gilſon's Comden.*

HALBERD. *n. f.* [*halberde*, French; *halberde*, Dutch, from  
*barde*, an ax, and *hal*, a court, halberds being the common  
weapons of guards.] A battle-ax fixed to a long pole.  
Advance thy *halberd* higher than my breaſt,  
Or I'll ſtrike thee to my foot. *Shakeſpeare's Richard III.*  
Our *halberds* did ſhut up his paſſage. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*  
Four knives in garbs fuccin', a truſty band,  
Caps on their heads, and *halberds* in their hand,  
Draw forth to combat on the velvet plain. *Pope.*

HALBERDIER. *n. f.* [*halberdier*, French, from *halberd*.] One  
who is armed with a halberd.  
The ditchers appointed him a guard of thirty perſons, *hal-*  
*berdiers*, in a livery of murrey and blue, to attend his perſon.  
*Bacon's Henry VII.*

The king had only his *halberdiers*, and fewer of them than  
uſed to go with him. *Clarendon.*

HALCYON. *n. f.* [*halcyo*, Latin.] A bird, of which it is ſaid  
that ſhe breeds in the ſea, and that there is always a calu-  
during her incubation.  
Such ſmiling rogues, as theſe, ſooth ev'ry paſſion,  
Bring oil to fire, ſnow to their colder moods;  
Renege, affirm, and turn their *halcyon* beaks  
With ev'ry gale and vary of their maſters. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*  
Amidſt our arms as quiet you ſhall be,  
As *halcyons* brooding on a Winter ſea. *Dryden's Ind. Emp.*

HALCYON. *adj.* [from the noun.] Placid; quiet; ſtill;  
peaceful.  
When great Auguſtus made war's tempeſts ceaſe,  
His *halcyon* days brought forth the arts of peace. *Denham.*  
No man can expect eternal ſerenity and *halcyon* days from  
ſo incompetent and partial a cauſe, as the conſtant courſe of  
the fun in the equinoctial circle. *Bentley's Sermons.*

HALF. *adj.* [This ſhould rather be written *hail*, from *hæl*,  
health.] Healthy; found; hearty; well complexioned.  
My ſleep ſleep like well below,  
For they been *hæle* enough I trow,  
And liken their abode. *Spencer's Paſtorals.*  
Some of theſe wife partizans concluded the government  
had hired two or three hundred *hæle* men, to be pinioned, if  
not executed, as representatives of the pretended captives.  
*Addiſon's Freeholder, N<sup>o</sup>. 7.*

His ſtomach too begins to fail;  
Juſt now we thought him ſtrong and *hæle*,  
But now he's quite another thing:  
I with he may hold out 'till Spring. *Swift.*

TO HALE. *v. a.* [*halen*, Dutch; *haler*, French.] To drag by  
force; to pull violently.  
Fly to your houſe;  
The plebeians have got your fellow tribune,  
And *hæle* him up and down. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

My third comfort,  
Starr'd moſt unluckily, is from my breaſt  
*Hal'd* out to murder. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*  
Give diligence that thou mayeſt be delivered from him, left  
he *hal* thee to the judge. *Lu. xii. 58.*

He by the neck hath *hal'd*, in pieces cut,  
And ſet me as a mark on every butt. *Sandys.*  
Thither by harpy-footed furies *hal'd*,  
At certain revolutions, all the damn'd  
Are brought. *Milton's Paradife Loſt, b. ii.*  
This ſiniftrous gravity is drawn that way by the great artery,  
which then ſubſiſteth, and *hal*eth the heart unto it. *Brown.*  
Who would not be diſguſted with any recreation, in itſelf

# HAL

indifferent, if he ſhould with blows be *haled* to it when he had  
no mind? *Locke.*  
In all the tumults at Rome, though the people proceeded  
ſometimes to pull and *hæle* one another about, yet no blood  
was drawn 'till the time of the Gracchi. *Swift.*

HALER. *n. f.* [from *hæle*.] He who pulls and hales.

HALF. *n. f.* plural. [pealy; Saxon, and all the Teutonic dia-  
lects. The *l* is often not founded.]  
1. A moiety; one part of two; an equal part.  
An *half* acre of land. *1 Sa. xiv. 14.*  
Many might go to heaven with *half* the labour they go to  
hell, if they would venture their induſtry the right way. *Ben. Johnſon's Diſcoveries.*

Well choſen friendſhip, the moſt noble  
Of virtues, all our joys makes double,  
And into *hæves* divides our trouble. *Denham.*  
Or what but riches is there known  
Which man can ſolely call his own;  
In which no creature goes his *half*,  
Unleſs it be to ſquint and laugh? *Hudibras, p. ii.*

No mortal tongue can *half* the beauty tell;  
For none but hands divine could work ſo well. *Dryden.*  
Of our manufacture foreign markets took off one *half*,  
And the other *half* were conſumed amongſt ourſelves. *Locke.*  
The council is made up *half* out of the noble families, and  
*half* out of the plebeian. *Addiſon on Italy.*  
*Half* the miſery of life might be extinguish'd, would men  
alleviate the general curſe by mutual compaſſion. *Addiſon.*

Her beauty, in thy ſofter *half*  
Bury'd and loſt, ſhe ought to grieve. *Prior.*  
Natural was it for a prince, who had propoſed to himſelf  
the empire of the world, not to neglect the ſea, the *half* of  
his dominions. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

2. It ſometimes has a plural ſignification when a number is  
divided.  
Had the land ſeleſted of the beſt,  
*Half* had come hence, and let the world provide the  
reſt. *Dryden.*

3. It is much uſed in compoſition to ſignify a thing imperfect,  
as the following examples will ſhow.

HALF. *adv.* In part; equally.  
I go with love and fortune, two blind guides,  
To lead my way; *half* loth, and *half* contenting. *Dryden.*

HALF-BLOOD. *n. f.* One not born of the ſame father and  
mother.  
Which ſhall be heir of the two male twins, who, by the  
diſſection of the mother, were laid open to the world? Whe-  
ther a ſiſter by the *half-blood* ſhall inherit before a brother's  
daughter by the whole-blood? *Locke.*

HALF-BLOODED. *adj.* [*half* and *blood*.] Mean; degenerate.  
The let alone lies not in your good will.  
—Nor in thine, lord. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

HALF-CAP. *n. f.* Cap imperfectly put off, or faintly moved.  
After diſtaſteful looks, and theſe hard fractions,  
With certain *half-caps* and cold moving nods,  
They froze me into ſilence. *Shakeſp. Timon of Athens.*

HALF-DEAD. *n. f.* [*half* and *dead*, Saxon.] Part. *Spencer.*

HALF-FACED. *adj.* [*half* and *facied*.] Showing only part of the  
face; ſmall faced.  
Proud incroaching tyranny  
Burns with revenging fire, whoſe hopeful colours  
Advance, a *half-faced* fun ſtriving to ſhine. *Shak. Hen. VI.*  
This ſame *half-faced* fellow, Shadow; give me this man:  
he preſents no mark to the enemy: the foe-man may with as  
great aim level at the edge of a penknife. *Shak. Henry IV.*

HALF-HATCHED. *adj.* [*half* and *hatch*.] Imperfectly hatched.  
Here, thick as *hailſtones* pour,  
Turnips, and *half-hatch'd* eggs, a mingled ſhow'r,  
Among the rabble rain. *Gay's Trivia.*

HALF-HEARD. *adj.* Imperfectly heard; not heard to an end.  
Not added years on years my taſk could cloſe;  
Back to thy native iſlands might'ſt thou fail,  
And leave *half-heard* the melancholy tale. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

HALF-MOON. *n. f.*  
1. The moon in its appearance when at half increaſe or decreaſe.  
2. Any thing in the figure of a half moon.  
See how in warlike muſter they appear,  
In rhombs and wedges, and *half-moons* and wings. *Milton.*

HALF-PENY. *n. f.* plural *half-pence*. [*half* and *peny*.] A copper  
coin, of which two make a penny.  
There ſhall be in England ſeven *half-penny* loaves fold for a  
peny. *Shakeſpeare's Henry VI. p. ii.*  
Bardolph ſtole a lute-caſe, bore it twelve leagues, and fold  
it for three *half-pence*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry V.*  
I thank you; and ſure, dear friend, my thanks are too dear  
of a *half-penny*. *Shakeſpeare.*

He cheats for *half-pence*, and he doſs his coat  
To ſave a farthing in a ferryboat. *Dryden's Perſ.*  
Never admit this pernicious coin, no not ſo much as one  
ſingle *half-penny*. *Swift.*

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You